

NED CRIST, MIROSLAV

Chromatographic (semimicroanalysis of gases, III.
Separation of chlorine, bromine, and iodine. J. Nedrist,
J. Miroslav, Nedrist, and V. Babenikova (May
1967); *Chem. Abstr.* 61: 12501A. A method has been de-
veloped for the determination of halogens, especially of Br in the pres-
ence of a large excess of Cl, by adsorbing the gases on silica
gel (I), eluting with N or CH₄, and detecting potentiographically
from the increase of ΔE (IV) wave caused by absorption of halogens
in Ti(III) solution. Com: I was crushed to grain size 0.2-
0.75 mm, digested 14 hrs. with chromic-sulfuric acid on the
steam-bath, washed with dist. H₂O, and the yellow product
oxid. in the Soxhlet app. The colorless product was dried
at 100-110°, and recrystallized at 340-350°. Characteristic
chlorine vol. V related to 1 ml. (V_{100}) of 1% (V) of the ad-
sorbed are given for Cl, Br, and I, at temps. from 15.2 to
140°. For Cl: (14.5, 15.2, 15.8, 16.5, 17.2, 17.8, 18.5, 19.2, 20.0, 20.8, 21.5, 22.2, 23.0, 23.8, 24.5, 25.2, 26.0, 26.8, 27.5, 28.2, 29.0, 29.8, 30.5, 31.2, 32.0, 32.8, 33.5, 34.2, 35.0, 35.8, 36.5, 37.2, 38.0, 38.8, 39.5, 40.2, 41.0, 41.8, 42.5, 43.2, 44.0, 44.8, 45.5, 46.2, 47.0, 47.8, 48.5, 49.2, 50.0, 50.8, 51.5, 52.2, 53.0, 53.8, 54.5, 55.2, 56.0, 56.8, 57.5, 58.2, 59.0, 59.8, 60.5, 61.2, 62.0, 62.8, 63.5, 64.2, 65.0, 65.8, 66.5, 67.2, 68.0, 68.8, 69.5, 70.2, 71.0, 71.8, 72.5, 73.2, 74.0, 74.8, 75.5, 76.2, 77.0, 77.8, 78.5, 79.2, 80.0, 80.8, 81.5, 82.2, 83.0, 83.8, 84.5, 85.2, 86.0, 86.8, 87.5, 88.2, 89.0, 89.8, 90.5, 91.2, 92.0, 92.8, 93.5, 94.2, 95.0, 95.8, 96.5, 97.2, 98.0, 98.8, 99.5, 100.2, 101.0, 101.8, 102.5, 103.2, 104.0, 104.8, 105.5, 106.2, 107.0, 107.8, 108.5, 109.2, 110.0, 110.8, 111.5, 112.2, 113.0, 113.8, 114.5, 115.2, 116.0, 116.8, 117.5, 118.2, 119.0, 119.8, 120.5, 121.2, 122.0, 122.8, 123.5, 124.2, 125.0, 125.8, 126.5, 127.2, 128.0, 128.8, 129.5, 130.2, 131.0, 131.8, 132.5, 133.2, 134.0, 134.8, 135.5, 136.2, 137.0, 137.8, 138.5, 139.2, 140.0, 140.8, 141.5, 142.2, 143.0, 143.8, 144.5, 145.2, 146.0, 146.8, 147.5, 148.2, 149.0, 149.8, 150.5, 151.2, 152.0, 152.8, 153.5, 154.2, 155.0, 155.8, 156.5, 157.2, 158.0, 158.8, 159.5, 160.2, 161.0, 161.8, 162.5, 163.2, 164.0, 164.8, 165.5, 166.2, 167.0, 167.8, 168.5, 169.2, 170.0, 170.8, 171.5, 172.2, 173.0, 173.8, 174.5, 175.2, 176.0, 176.8, 177.5, 178.2, 179.0, 179.8, 180.5, 181.2, 182.0, 182.8, 183.5, 184.2, 185.0, 185.8, 186.5, 187.2, 188.0, 188.8, 189.5, 190.2, 191.0, 191.8, 192.5, 193.2, 194.0, 194.8, 195.5, 196.2, 197.0, 197.8, 198.5, 199.2, 200.0, 200.8, 201.5, 202.2, 203.0, 203.8, 204.5, 205.2, 206.0, 206.8, 207.5, 208.2, 209.0, 209.8, 210.5, 211.2, 212.0, 212.8, 213.5, 214.2, 215.0, 215.8, 216.5, 217.2, 218.0, 218.8, 219.5, 220.2, 221.0, 221.8, 222.5, 223.2, 224.0, 224.8, 225.5, 226.2, 227.0, 227.8, 228.5, 229.2, 230.0, 230.8, 231.5, 232.2, 233.0, 233.8, 234.5, 235.2, 236.0, 236.8, 237.5, 238.2, 239.0, 239.8, 240.5, 241.2, 242.0, 242.8, 243.5, 244.2, 245.0, 245.8, 246.5, 247.2, 248.0, 248.8, 249.5, 250.2, 251.0, 251.8, 252.5, 253.2, 254.0, 254.8, 255.5, 256.2, 257.0, 257.8, 258.5, 259.2, 260.0, 260.8, 261.5, 262.2, 263.0, 263.8, 264.5, 265.2, 266.0, 266.8, 267.5, 268.2, 269.0, 269.8, 270.5, 271.2, 272.0, 272.8, 273.5, 274.2, 275.0, 275.8, 276.5, 277.2, 278.0, 278.8, 279.5, 280.2, 281.0, 281.8, 282.5, 283.2, 284.0, 284.8, 285.5, 286.2, 287.0, 287.8, 288.5, 289.2, 290.0, 290.8, 291.5, 292.2, 293.0, 293.8, 294.5, 295.2, 296.0, 296.8, 297.5, 298.2, 299.0, 299.8, 300.5, 301.2, 302.0, 302.8, 303.5, 304.2, 305.0, 305.8, 306.5, 307.2, 308.0, 308.8, 309.5, 310.2, 311.0, 311.8, 312.5, 313.2, 314.0, 314.8, 315.5, 316.2, 317.0, 317.8, 318.5, 319.2, 320.0, 320.8, 321.5, 322.2, 323.0, 323.8, 324.5, 325.2, 326.0, 326.8, 327.5, 328.2, 329.0, 329.8, 330.5, 331.2, 332.0, 332.8, 333.5, 334.2, 335.0, 335.8, 336.5, 337.2, 338.0, 338.8, 339.5, 340.2, 341.0, 341.8, 342.5, 343.2, 344.0, 344.8, 345.5, 346.2, 347.0, 347.8, 348.5, 349.2, 350.0, 350.8, 351.5, 352.2, 353.0, 353.8, 354.5, 355.2, 356.0, 356.8, 357.5, 358.2, 359.0, 359.8, 360.5, 361.2, 362.0, 362.8, 363.5, 364.2, 365.0, 365.8, 366.5, 367.2, 368.0, 368.8, 369.5, 370.2, 371.0, 371.8, 372.5, 373.2, 374.0, 374.8, 375.5, 376.2, 377.0, 377.8, 378.5, 379.2, 380.0, 380.8, 381.5, 382.2, 383.0, 383.8, 384.5, 385.2, 386.0, 386.8, 387.5, 388.2, 389.0, 389.8, 390.5, 391.2, 392.0, 392.8, 393.5, 394.2, 395.0, 395.8, 396.5, 397.2, 398.0, 398.8, 399.5, 400.2, 401.0, 401.8, 402.5, 403.2, 404.0, 404.8, 405.5, 406.2, 407.0, 407.8, 408.5, 409.2, 410.0, 410.8, 411.5, 412.2, 413.0, 413.8, 414.5, 415.2, 416.0, 416.8, 417.5, 418.2, 419.0, 419.8, 420.5, 421.2, 422.0, 422.8, 423.5, 424.2, 425.0, 425.8, 426.5, 427.2, 428.0, 428.8, 429.5, 430.2, 431.0, 431.8, 432.5, 433.2, 434.0, 434.8, 435.5, 436.2, 437.0, 437.8, 438.5, 439.2, 440.0, 440.8, 441.5, 442.2, 443.0, 443.8, 444.5, 445.2, 446.0, 446.8, 447.5, 448.2, 449.0, 449.8, 450.5, 451.2, 452.0, 452.8, 453.5, 454.2, 455.0, 455.8, 456.5, 457.2, 458.0, 458.8, 459.5, 460.2, 461.0, 461.8, 462.5, 463.2, 464.0, 464.8, 465.5, 466.2, 467.0, 467.8, 468.5, 469.2, 470.0, 470.8, 471.5, 472.2, 473.0, 473.8, 474.5, 475.2, 476.0, 476.8, 477.5, 478.2, 479.0, 479.8, 480.5, 481.2, 482.0, 482.8, 483.5, 484.2, 485.0, 485.8, 486.5, 487.2, 488.0, 488.8, 489.5, 490.2, 491.0, 491.8, 492.5, 493.2, 494.0, 494.8, 495.5, 496.2, 497.0, 497.8, 498.5, 499.2, 500.0, 500.8, 501.5, 502.2, 503.0, 503.8, 504.5, 505.2, 506.0, 506.8, 507.5, 508.2, 509.0, 509.8, 510.5, 511.2, 512.0, 512.8, 513.5, 514.2, 515.0, 515.8, 516.5, 517.2, 518.0, 518.8, 519.5, 520.2, 521.0, 521.8, 522.5, 523.2, 524.0, 524.8, 525.5, 526.2, 527.0, 527.8, 528.5, 529.2, 530.0, 530.8, 531.5, 532.2, 533.0, 533.8, 534.5, 535.2, 536.0, 536.8, 537.5, 538.2, 539.0, 539.8, 540.5, 541.2, 542.0, 542.8, 543.5, 544.2, 545.0, 545.8, 546.5, 547.2, 548.0, 548.8, 549.5, 550.2, 551.0, 551.8, 552.5, 553.2, 554.0, 554.8, 555.5, 556.2, 557.0, 557.8, 558.5, 559.2, 560.0, 560.8, 561.5, 562.2, 563.0, 563.8, 564.5, 565.2, 566.0, 566.8, 567.5, 568.2, 569.0, 569.8, 570.5, 571.2, 572.0, 572.8, 573.5, 574.2, 575.0, 575.8, 576.5, 577.2, 578.0, 578.8, 579.5, 580.2, 581.0, 581.8, 582.5, 583.2, 584.0, 584.8, 585.5, 586.2, 587.0, 587.8, 588.5, 589.2, 590.0, 590.8, 591.5, 592.2, 593.0, 593.8, 594.5, 595.2, 596.0, 596.8, 597.5, 598.2, 599.0, 599.8, 600.5, 601.2, 602.0, 602.8, 603.5, 604.2, 605.0, 605.8, 606.5, 607.2, 608.0, 608.8, 609.5, 610.2, 611.0, 611.8, 612.5, 613.2, 614.0, 614.8, 615.5, 616.2, 617.0, 617.8, 618.5, 619.2, 620.0, 620.8, 621.5, 622.2, 623.0, 623.8, 624.5, 625.2, 626.0, 626.8, 627.5, 628.2, 629.0, 629.8, 630.5, 631.2, 632.0, 632.8, 633.5, 634.2, 635.0, 635.8, 636.5, 637.2, 638.0, 638.8, 639.5, 640.2, 641.0, 641.8, 642.5, 643.2, 644.0, 644.8, 645.5, 646.2, 647.0, 647.8, 648.5, 649.2, 650.0, 650.8, 651.5, 652.2, 653.0, 653.8, 654.5, 655.2, 656.0, 656.8, 657.5, 658.2, 659.0, 659.8, 660.5, 661.2, 662.0, 662.8, 663.5, 664.2, 665.0, 665.8, 666.5, 667.2, 668.0, 668.8, 669.5, 670.2, 671.0, 671.8, 672.5, 673.2, 674.0, 674.8, 675.5, 676.2, 677.0, 677.8, 678.5, 679.2, 680.0, 680.8, 681.5, 682.2, 683.0, 683.8, 684.5, 685.2, 686.0, 686.8, 687.5, 688.2, 689.0, 689.8, 690.5, 691.2, 692.0, 692.8, 693.5, 694.2, 695.0, 695.8, 696.5, 697.2, 698.0, 698.8, 699.5, 700.2, 701.0, 701.8, 702.5, 703.2, 704.0, 704.8, 705.5, 706.2, 707.0, 707.8, 708.5, 709.2, 710.0, 710.8, 711.5, 712.2, 713.0, 713.8, 714.5, 715.2, 716.0, 716.8, 717.5, 718.2, 719.0, 719.8, 720.5, 721.2, 722.0, 722.8, 723.5, 724.2, 725.0, 725.8, 726.5, 727.2, 728.0, 728.8, 729.5, 730.2, 731.0, 731.8, 732.5, 733.2, 734.0, 734.8, 735.5, 736.2, 737.0, 737.8, 738.5, 739.2, 740.0, 740.8, 741.5, 742.2, 743.0, 743.8, 744.5, 745.2, 746.0, 746.8, 747.5, 748.2, 749.0, 749.8, 750.5, 751.2, 752.0, 752.8, 753.5, 754.2, 755.0, 755.8, 756.5, 757.2, 758.0, 758.8, 759.5, 760.2, 761.0, 761.8, 762.5, 763.2, 764.0, 764.8, 765.5, 766.2, 767.0, 767.8, 768.5, 769.2, 770.0, 770.8, 771.5, 772.2, 773.0, 773.8, 774.5, 775.2, 776.0, 776.8, 777.5, 778.2, 779.0, 779.8, 780.5, 781.2, 782.0, 782.8, 783.5, 784.2, 785.0, 785.8, 786.5, 787.2, 788.0, 788.8, 789.5, 790.2, 791.0, 791.8, 792.5, 793.2, 794.0, 794.8, 795.5, 796.2, 797.0, 797.8, 798.5, 799.2, 800.0, 800.8, 801.5, 802.2, 803.0, 803.8, 804.5, 805.2, 806.0, 806.8, 807.5, 808.2, 809.0, 809.8, 810.5, 811.2, 812.0, 812.8, 813.5, 814.2, 815.0, 815.8, 816.5, 817.2, 818.0, 818.8, 819.5, 820.2, 821.0, 821.8, 822.5, 823.2, 824.0, 824.8, 825.5, 826.2, 827.0, 827.8, 828.5, 829.2, 830.0, 830.8, 831.5, 832.2, 833.0, 833.8, 834.5, 835.2, 836.0, 836.8, 837.5, 838.2, 839.0, 839.8, 840.5, 841.2, 842.0, 842.8, 843.5, 844.2, 845.0, 845.8, 846.5, 847.2, 848.0, 848.8, 849.5, 850.2, 851.0, 851.8, 852.5, 853.2, 854.0, 854.8, 855.5, 856.2, 857.0, 857.8, 858.5, 859.2, 860.0, 860.8, 861.5, 862.2, 863.0, 863.8, 864.5, 865.2, 866.0, 866.8, 867.5, 868.2, 869.0, 869.8, 870.5, 871.2, 872.0, 872.8, 873.5, 874.2, 875.0, 875.8, 876.5, 877.2, 878.0, 878.8, 879.5, 880.2, 881.0, 881.8, 882.5, 883.2, 884.0, 884.8, 885.5, 886.2, 887.0, 887.8, 888.5, 889.2, 890.0, 890.8, 891.5, 892.2, 893.0, 893.8, 894.5, 895.2, 896.0, 896.8, 897.5, 898.2, 899.0, 899.8, 900.5, 901.2, 902.0, 902.8, 903.5, 904.2, 905.0, 905.8, 906.5, 907.2, 908.0, 908.8, 909.5, 910.2, 911.0, 911.8, 912.5, 913.2, 914.0, 914.8, 915.5, 916.2, 917.0, 917.8, 918.5, 919.2, 920.0, 920.8, 921.5, 922.2, 923.0, 923.8, 924.5, 925.2, 926.0, 926.8, 927.5, 928.2, 929.0, 929.8, 930.5, 931.2, 932.0, 932.8, 933.5, 934.2, 935.0, 935.8, 936.5, 937.2, 938.0, 938.8, 939.5, 940.2, 941.0, 941.8, 942.5, 943.2, 944.0, 944.8, 945.5, 946.2, 947.0, 947.8, 948.5, 949.2, 950.0, 950.8, 951.5, 952.2, 953.0, 953.8, 954.5, 955.2, 956.0, 956.8, 957.5, 958.2, 959.0, 959.8, 960.5, 961.2, 962.0, 962.8, 963.5, 964.2, 965.0, 965.8, 966.5, 967.2, 968.0, 968.8, 969.5, 970.2, 971.0, 971.8, 972.5, 973.2, 974.0, 974.8, 975.5, 976.2, 977.0, 977.8, 978.5, 979.2, 980.0, 980.8, 981.5, 982.2, 983.0, 983.8, 984.5, 985.2, 986.0, 986.8, 987.5, 988.2, 989.0, 989.8, 990.5, 991.2, 992.0, 992.8, 993.5, 994.2, 995.0, 995.8, 996.5, 997.2, 998.0, 998.8, 999.5, 1000.2, 1001.0, 1001.8, 1002.5, 1003.2, 1004.0, 1004.8, 1005.5, 1006.2, 1007.0, 1007.8, 1008.5, 1009.2, 1010.0, 1010.8, 1011.5, 1012.2, 1013.0, 1013.8, 1014.5, 1015.2, 1016.0, 1016.8, 1017.5, 1018.2, 1019.0, 1019.8, 1020.5, 1021.2, 1022.0, 1022.8, 1023.5, 1024.2, 1025.0, 1025.8, 1026.5, 1027.2, 1028.0, 1028.8, 1029.5, 1030.2, 1031.0, 1031.8, 1032.5, 1033.2, 1034.0, 1034.8, 1035.5, 1036.2, 1037.0, 1037.8, 1038.5, 1039.2, 1040.0, 1040.8, 1041.5, 1042.2, 1043.0, 1043.8, 1044.5, 1045.2, 1046.0, 1046.8, 1047.5, 1048.2, 1049.0, 1049.8, 1050.5, 1051.2, 1052.0, 1052.8, 1053.5, 1054.2, 1055.0, 1055.8, 1056.5, 1057.2, 1058.0, 1058.8, 1059.5, 1060.2, 1061.0, 1061.8, 1062.5, 1063.2, 1064.0, 1064.8, 1065.5, 1066.2, 1067.0, 1067.8, 1068.5, 1069.2, 1070.0, 1070.8, 1071.5, 1072.2, 1073.0, 1073.8, 1074.5, 1075.2, 1076.0, 1076.8, 1077.5, 1078.2, 1079.0, 1079.8, 1080.5, 1081.2, 1082.0, 1082.8, 1083.5, 1084.2, 1085.0, 1085.8, 1086.5, 1087.2, 1088.0, 1088.8, 1089.5, 1090.2, 1091.0, 1091.8, 1092.5, 1093.2, 1094.0, 1094.8, 1095.5, 1096.2, 1097.0, 1097.8, 1098.5, 1099.2, 1100.0, 1100.8, 1101.5, 1102.2, 1103.0, 1103.8, 1104.5, 1105.2, 1106.0, 1106.8, 1107.5, 1108.2, 1109.0, 1109.8, 1110.5, 1111.2, 1112.0, 1112.8, 1113.5, 1114.2, 1115.0, 1115.8, 1116.5, 1117.2, 1118.0, 1118.8, 1119.5, 1120.2, 1121.0, 1121.8, 1122.5, 1123.2, 1124.0, 1124.8, 1125.5, 1126.2, 1127.0, 1127.8, 1128.5, 1129.2, 1130.0, 1130.8, 1131.5, 1132.2, 1133.0, 1133.8, 1134.5, 1135.2, 1136.0, 1136.8, 1137.5, 1138.2, 1139.0, 1139.8, 1140.5, 1141.2, 1142.0, 1142.8, 1143.5, 1144.2, 1145.0, 1145.8, 1146.5, 1147.2, 1148.0, 1148.8, 1149.5, 1150.2, 1151.0, 1151.8, 1152.5, 1153.2, 1154.0, 1154.8, 1155.5, 1156.2, 1157.0, 1157.8, 1158.5, 1159.2, 1160.0, 1160.8, 1161.5, 1162.2, 1163.0, 1163.8, 1164.5, 1165.2, 1166.0, 1166.8, 1167.5, 1168.2, 1169.0, 1169.8, 1170.5, 1171.2, 1172.0, 1172.8, 1173.5, 1174.2, 1175.0, 1175.8, 1176.5, 1177.2, 1178.0, 1178.8, 1179.5, 1180.2, 1181.0, 1181.8, 1182.5, 1183.2, 1184.0, 1184.8, 1185.5, 1186.2, 1187.0, 1187.8, 1188.5, 1189.2, 1190.0, 1190.8, 1191.5, 1192.2, 1193.0, 1193.8, 1194.5, 1195.2, 1196.0, 1196.8, 1197.5, 1198.2, 1199.0, 1199.8, 1200.5, 1201.2, 1202.0, 1202.8, 1203.5, 1204.2, 1205.0, 1205.8, 1206.5, 1207.2, 1208.0, 1208.8, 1209.5, 1210.2, 1211.0, 1211.8, 1212.5, 1213.2, 1214.0, 1214.8, 1215.5, 1216.2, 1217.0, 1217.8, 1218.5, 1219.2, 1220.0, 1220.8, 1221.5, 1222.2, 1223.0, 1223.8, 1224.5, 1225.2, 1226.0, 1226.8, 1227.5, 1228.2, 1229.0, 1229.8, 1230.5, 1231.2, 1232.0, 1232.8, 1233.5, 1234.2, 1235.0, 1235.8, 1236.5, 1237.2, 1238.0, 1238.8, 1239.5, 1240.2, 1241.0, 1241.8, 1242.5, 1243.2, 1244.0, 1244.8, 1245.5, 1246.2, 1247.0, 1247.8, 1248.5, 1249.2, 1250.0, 1250.8, 1251.5, 1252.2, 1253.0, 1253.8, 1254.5, 1255.2, 1256.0, 1256.8,

NEDOROST, Miroslav; CHARAMZA, Jan

Calcination of anatase TiO_2 in a pilot plant rotary kiln.

Chem prum 13 no. 12: 635-638 D '63.

1. Moravske chemické závody, n.p., Ostrava, zavod Prerov.

NEDOROST, Miroslav; PARALOVA, Iva

Determination of microquanta of sulphates and hydrogen sulphide
in petroleum waters. Chem prum 14 no.8:428-430 Aug '64.

1. Institute of Naptha Research, Brno. 2. Present place of employment:
Moravske chemicke zavody National Enterprise, Brerov (for Nedorost).
3. Present place of employment: Gvlt National Enterprise, Gottwaldov
(for Paralova).

MAL'CHONKOVA, A.S., iush.; KOSTOMAROVA, S.I.; DENISOVA, H.G.; DIKIKH, L.S.;
~~MODERUBOV, Ya. Ya.~~; SHVYRKINA, R.P., udarnik kommunisticheskogo
truda; VANYUSHIN, M.S.

Widen the movement of shock workers and collectives of communist labor
in regional offices and village communication departments. Vest. svyazi
(MIRA 13:10)
20 no.9:25-28 S'60.

1. Mytishchinskaya avtomaticheskaya telefonnaya stantsiya (for
Mal'chenkova). 2. Nachal'nik L'vovskogo otdeleniya svyazi Podol'skogo rayona,
Moskovskoy oblasti (for Kostomarova). 3. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
inspektora Igublinskoy avtomaticheskoy telefonnoy stantsii (for Deniseva).
4. Nachal'nik Tushinskoy kontory svyazi (for Dikikh). 5. Nachal'nik
3-go otdeleniya svyazi Noginsk (for Moderubov). 6. Ekspeditor Shchelkevskey
kontory svyazi (for Shvyrkina). 7. Nachal'nik Serpukhovskogo usilitel'nogo
punkta (for Vanyushin).

(Telecommunication--Employees)
(Socialist competition)

NEDOSK, I.P.

[illegible]

M. J. J.

LITVINCHUK, I.D.; NEDOSEKA, V.S.

Welding Dept. - Driver. Motor. svar. 14:00-20:00.
(14:11 14:11)

1. Ordera Trudovogo Krupnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvar-
leni No.6, latara 11, USA.
(Electric welding-Equipment and supplies)

Card 34

Examining residual welding, ...

31. 10. 1944

...and bonded to the welded joint structure. It was found
that the material is well adapted for the intended work.
The following information is being furnished for your
information.

AMF B A L N

AMF 11 11

$$\sigma = \frac{\sqrt{}}{2} (\delta + i \epsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{}}{2} (\delta - i \epsilon)$$

6 2 6

6

2453

Examining residual welding ...

3/10/41
DO36/D11

photoelastic method using sheets or pieces of optically transparent material, permits determining two-dimensional stress patterns with a high degree of efficiency for practical use: (1) The method is simple and direct, determining the value and sign of σ_1 and σ_2 , the principal stresses, with attention: (2) The use of photoelastic sheets is preferred to the use of stress patterns obtained with other methods: (3) The method is simple and direct: (4) Photoelastic strain gauges are simple and direct: (5) One photoelastic sheet permits determining the sign of the two principal stresses. The following references are given: 1. Soviet-bloc and non-Soviet-bloc. The three English references are: Photoelastic Coating Technique for Determining Stress Distribution in Welded Structures, "Welding Journal", May, 1961; I. B. Dymov, M. R. Wood, Photoelasticity, "Progress Engineering", September, 1961; F. Dymov, Stress Analysis with a Photoelastic Coating, "Metal Progress", 1961.

ASB CIA 11: Order for ...
Yel. P. A. 1961 (1961) "Welding Journal" ...
Red Banner of Labor" ... Yel. P. A. 1961, ASB CIA 11

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1961

Card 3/3

S/125/62/000/008/001/008
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Kasimirov, A.A., and Nedoseka, A.Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature field in welding AMg5V alloy

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 8, 1962, 1-8

TEXT: The heat distribution and actual heat-dissipation factor (b) were experimentally determined to provide accurate data for precalculating welding deformations in AMg5V alloy using the equation

$$T(x_1 r) = \frac{q}{2\pi\lambda\delta} \exp\left(-\frac{Vx}{2a}\right) K_0\left(r \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{4a^2} + \frac{b}{a}}\right), \quad (1)$$

which describes the established thermal state of a plate heated by a moving linear heat source (N.N. Rykalin, Raschety teplovykh protsessov pri svarke [Calculations of thermal processes in welding], Mashgiz, 1951). Ten

Card 1/2

Investigation of the temperature field ...

S/125/62/000/008/001/008
D040/D113

specimens 2-10 mm thick were furnace heated and butt welded. Heat dissipation after heating and after welding was measured during cooling in air and in contact with steel or aluminum chill plates. The optimum thickness of these backing plates was found. The results of experiments and the recommended b-value and steel and aluminum backing plate thicknesses are shown in graphs. The b-factor proved to be very important when welding was conducted at below 10 m/hr speed and without special heat-emission conditions. Welding beds should be covered with heat-removing backing plates, clamping bars should be used to ensure contact between welded sheets and the backing, and steel sheet backing should be used for aluminum-clad AMg5V sheets because of the heat-insulating oxide film. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Shameni Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O. Paton. AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1962

Card 2/2

5/125/62/000/010/003/004
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Kazimirov, A.A., and Nedoseka, A.Ya.

TITLE: Residual stresses and strains arising when welding AMg5V alloys

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1962, 16-21

TEXT: Strains and residual stresses caused by welding AMr 5 B (AMg5V) alloys have been studied and a calculation method developed which permits estimating welding stresses and strains in Al-Mg alloys with an accuracy sufficient for industrial welding. The experiments consisted in argon arc butt welding 4 and 5 mm thick plates of different length and width. The heat field in the metal was determined by means of copper-constantan thermocouples, and the residual stresses measured by means of a deformation meter, wire strain gages or optic strain gages. The data matched the results of calculations using Professor N.O.Okerblom's method when the peculiar strengthening of AMg5V alloy at 400-500°C was considered. Transverse residual stresses in the plastic deformation zone are quite high and must be considered, while the calculations should be checked empirically on plates

Card 1/2

Residual stresses and strains

S/125/62/000/010/003/004
D040/D113

not shorter than 500 mm and not narrower than 200 mm. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1962

Card 2/2

8/123/63/000/004/007/011
2040/9112

AUTHORS: Masimov, A.A., and Nedosekin, A.Ya.

TITLE: Ways of reducing the welding deformations in aluminum-magnesium alloy structures

PERIODICAL: Sbornik nauchnykh statei, no. 4, 1963, 41-49

TEXT: The Institute elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton) has studied the deformation behavior of 1 to 10 mm thick sheets of AMg5B (AMg5V) alloy when butt-welded and also when ribs are welded on to them. The following practical recommendations on how to eliminate or reduce the bulging and overlapping of sheets of different thicknesses are given: narrowing the plastic deformation zone by intense water cooling at certain distances from the weld, or by using additional heat-removing devices; calculating the sheet dimensions by a suggested formula; calculating the spaces between ribs by suggested formulas which take into account the residual welding stresses in the sheets; corrugating thin sheetings; using special welding stands with hold-down bars; using

Card 1/2

S/125/63/000/004/007/011

Ways of reducing the welding deformations .. DG40/D112

resistance spot welding. The observations made in the experiments are illustrated by graphs and tables. Recommended arrangements for intense water cooling are shown in a set of diagrams. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

ABSTRACT: Institut elektrosvarki in. Ye.O. Paton, AS USSR (Electric Welding Institute in. Ye.O. Paton, AS USSR)

REMARKS: September 14, 1968

Card 2/2

L 63621-55 EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWA(h)/IWP(c)/EWP(k)/ENA(c)/ENT(d)/ENT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/
T/EWP(l)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) P1-4/P5-4/P6b IJP(c) EM/JD/HM/HW/OS

ACCESSION NR: AT6008300

S/0000/64/000/000/0009/0027 47

45

AUTHOR: Kashimirov, A.A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Nedovska, A. Ia. 8+1
(Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of welding deformations of aluminum alloy sheet structures

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut elektrosvarki. Novyye problemy svarochnoy tekhniki
(New problems in welding technology). Kiev, Izd-vo Tekhnika, 1964, 9-27

TOPIC TAGS: sheet welding, welding deformation, aluminum alloy sheet welding,
aluminum alloy sheet welding deformation, electric welding

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that welded flat-sheet structures of aluminum alloys are deformed 1.5-2 times more than welded steel sheet structures. Buckling changes the shape of the structure, lowers its strength and distorts its appearance. After buckling occurs, it is usually hidden by a layer of filler, with additional expense during both construction and operation. Buckling of sheets may be prevented or decreased by changing the technology during manufacture and by changing the design. This may be accomplished on the basis of stress and strain calculations. As shown by Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, however, the existing method based on flat sections and other simplifications does not give sufficiently accurate results, especially for longitudinal stress. The present paper specifies the method for finding the residual deformation and stress

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L 43624-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008300

using calculated data which are close to test data, together with recommendations for eliminating deformations in aluminum sheets. The basis of these calculations is the

An equation is given for the temperature. For zone at high temperatures (180-200°C) varies from 50 to 100 mm. The heat transfer coefficient depends on the cooling of this zone. Samples 100 mm wide, 300 mm long and 10 mm thick were used for testing at temperatures up to 440-450°C with air and oven cooling. The surface roughness was found to be very important, as well as the cooling rate. A pressure of the cooling device against the sheet of up to 13.6 kg/cm² did not affect the transfer of heat. Intensive cooling may be achieved under high pressure of the cooling device. The best cooling method is the use of flowing liquid and gas at the sheet surface; liquids with higher thermal conductivity should then be used in turbulent flow. The temperature transfer coefficient and, consequently, the heat transfer coefficient may be found approximately using the equations derived. At high welding speeds, as well as at higher temperatures, the deformation resistance of metals and alloys increases. Thus, at a welding speed of 0.27 m/sec., the temperature increase at the seam equals 60-65°C, while at 1.33 m/sec. it equals 380-380°C. The previously accepted hypothesis of flat sections was not verified by these tests. It may be assumed that the sheet fiber heated to a critical temperature with complete loss of mechanical properties is deformed, without meeting the resistance of the closest fiber (which is heated to a lesser extent). The

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L 43621-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008300

actual relative deformation of this fiber equals the temperature deformation. At the deformation rates encountered at welding speeds up to 20 m/hr., the yield point of aluminum alloys begins to drop at temperatures up to 200C and equals zero at 500C. When the welding speed increases to 36 m/hr., the yield limit equals zero at 600C. Therefore, between 200-300C and the critical temperature the adjoining fibers resist deformation. The paper includes stress-strain diagrams for fillet welds and butt welds. An equation is given for sheet length depending on its length with bending moments at both ends of the sheet equal to the moment caused by the residual stress. Deformation may also be lowered by cooling the heating zone, as well as by increasing the welding speed. At present, the highest possible welding speed is 130 m/hr. Buckling may also be prevented by sheet corrugations. Transverse corrugations limit the development of the plastic deformations caused by welding. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 2 tables and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvar'ki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Institute of Electric Welding, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

KAZIMIROV, A.A.; NEDOSEKA, A.Ya.

Residual stresses in lead deposition on the longitudinal edge of
an Mg5V plate. Avtom.svar. 18 no.1:28-32 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut elektrosvariki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

ACC NR: AP7001928

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/012/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Nedoseka, A. Ya.; Kozulin, G. P.; Moiseyenko, V. P. (Kuybyshev,

ORG: Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektroavarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Transverse shrinkage of aluminum-alloy sheet structures

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1966, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy property, alloy welding, alloy structure shrinkage, structure transverse shrinkage/AMg 6 alloy, AMg 5v alloy

ABSTRACT:

Experiments have been conducted to determine the effect of welding conditions on the transverse shrinkage of AMg6 and AMg5v aluminum-alloy parts made of sheets and plates 2-16 mm thick. It was found that the higher the arc power and the heavier the welded section, the greater the weld shrinkage. The least shrinkage is caused by automatic single-pass welding of a square butt joint, especially at high speed. A manually welded V-joint has much more shrinkage (see Fig. 1). The length of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.011:669.715

ACC NR: AP7001928

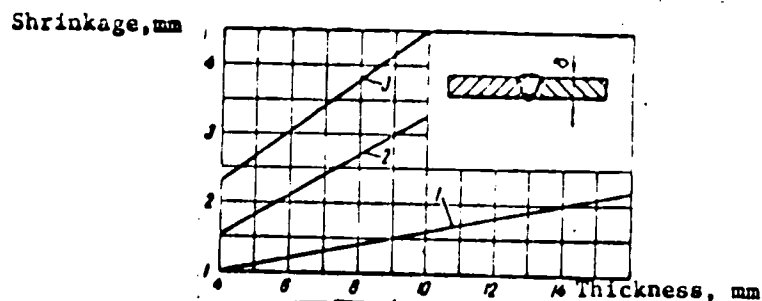


Fig. 1. Thickness dependence of transverse shrinkage in AMg5v and AMg6 alloy sections; automatic single pass welding, square butt joint 1; manual welding at a rate of 9-10 m/hr, V - joint: 2; same, 3-4 m/hr 3.

weld also affects the shrinkage: the longer the weld the greater the shrinkage. The maximum shrinkage occurs at a weld length of 500 mm; further increases in weld length have no additional effect. Generally, butt joints should be assembled with a minimum clearance and welded at the highest speed possible. It is also recommended that the weld be finished without interruption to reduce local shrinkage and warping. The shrinkage allowances can be determined from diagrams plotted for various welding methods and conditions.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 5111

Card 2/2

GUL', Sergey Mikhaylovich; KAMENEV, Nikolay Pavlovich; KOPYLOV, Boris Mikhaylovich; KRUKOVSKIY, Ignatiy Vladislavovich; MEDOSEKIN, Dmitriy Fedorovich; SEMERINOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; BARINOV, V.A., prof., doktor, retsenzent; KERNOV, L.S., prof., doktor, retsenzent; KRASNOSECHNIKOV, A.N., predavatel', retsenzent; POLUNICHEV, I.A., red. 1zd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual of geodesy] Rukovodstvo dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii po geodezii. Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1960. 266 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskii institut (for Barinov). 2. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva imeni Ye.R.Vil'yamsa (for Kernov). 3. Tsentral'nyy zaochnyy lesotekhnicheskii tekhnikum (for Krasnoshchekov)

(Surveying--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, O.P.; GRIN, M.P.; MEDOSEKIN, D.V.; KUZNETSOV, N.S.,
red.kart; GLEBYKH, D.A., tekhn.red.

[The earth and its people; a geographical calendar for 1958]
Zemlia i liudi; geograficheski kalendar' 1958. Moskva,
Geografiz, 1957. 290 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Geography)

BOGOTAVLEMSKIY, O.P.; DUNAYEV, V.M.; MEDOSKIN, D.V., Prinsipaliuchastiye:
GALITSKIY, V.A., GRIN, M.F., kand.ekonoms.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
ZABELIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SAMSONENKO, L.V.,
nauchnyy red.; FRANKIN, N.G., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
MAL'CHEVSKIY, O.N., red.kart; GLEYKH, D.A., tekhn.red.

[The earth and its people; a geographical calendar for 1959]
Zemlia i liudi; geograficheskiy kalendar', 1959. Moskva, Geo-
grafis, 1958. 390 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Geography)

BOGOTAVLEMSKIY, G.P.; DUNAYEV, V.M.; NEDOSHEKIN, D.V.; DANILOVA, M.A.,
avtor kart; KEMMERIKH, A.O., avtor kart. Prinsipal uchastiye
GALITSKIY, V.A.; GRIN, M.P., kand.ekonom.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
ZABELIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SAMSONENKO,
L.V., nauchnyy red.; FRANKIN, N.G., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy
red.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.M., red.kart; BELICHENKO, R.K., mladshiy
red.; GELUYKH, D.A., tekhn.red.

[The earth and the people; geographical calendar for 1960] Zemlia
i liudi; geograficheskiy kalendar' 1960. Moskva, Geografiz,
1959. 381 p. [___ Seasonal phenomena in U.S.S.R. nature] ___ Sazon-
nye yavleniya v prirode SSSR. Sost. M.A. Danilova, A.O. Kemmerikh.
12 maps. (MIRA 13:3)

(Geography--Dictionaries)

(Calendars)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, G.P.; NEDOSHEKIN, D.V.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., red.-sostavitel' kart; BELEN'KIY, A.B., kand.istor.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GRIN, M.F., kand.ekonom.nauk, nauchnyy red.; ZABELIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SAMSONENKO, L.V., nauchnyy red.; FRANKIN, N.G., kand.geograf.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MELICHENKO, R.K., mladshiy red.; VILNISKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[The land and the people; the 1961 geographical calendar] Zemlia i liudi; geograficheskii kalendar' 1961. Moskva, Izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1960. 262 p. [New construction projects, 1959-1965; color map. Appendix to "Zemlia i liudi," the 1961 geographical calendar] Novostroiki semiletki, 1959-1965; tematskie karte. Prilozhenie k geograficheskomu kalendariu "Zemlia i liudi" na 1961 g. (MIRA 14:1)

(Geography)

(Russia--Industries--Maps)

NEDOSEKIN, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; ANDRIANOVA, V.M., red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,
tekh. red.

[Czechoslovakia] Czechoslovakia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1963. 48 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. XII Seriya:
Geologiya i geografiya, no.7) (MIRA 16:4)
(Czechoslovakia)

S/123/59/000/CIC/CIC/000
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10, p. 107.
38717

AUTHOR: Nedosekin, L. I.

TITLE: Vacuum Steel Casting ✓

PERIODICAL: Stalingr. prom-st' (Sovnarkhoz Stalingr ekon adm r-na), 1958,
No. 8, pp 9-11

TEXT: The author gives a description of vacuum treatment during teeming when filling the mold with metal and of the BY-150 (VU-150) vacuum installation. The vacuum treatment takes place under the following conditions: 20-minute air evacuation and creation of a preliminary air rarefaction in the chamber up to 4-5 mm Hg, 20-minute teeming of the ingot weighing 71.5 tons the final pressure in the chamber amounting to 15 mm Hg. Vacuum treatment is particularly justified for large-size parts having a diameter of more than 1 m. Checks of blanks of 8 - 12 m length and 300 - 1,000 mm [Translator's note. The article states the diameter in meters, which is an obvious misprint] and more in diameter by the ✓

Card 1/2

Vacuum Steel Casting

S/123/59/000/010/060/068
A004/A001

ultrasonic method proved the absence of defects of metallurgical origin over the whole cross-section. The vacuum reduced the time of heat treatment by 20%. The introduction of the teeming of metal under a vacuum resulted in monthly savings of ~0.5 million rubles.

D. A. P

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

✓
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Card 2/2

Nedoseka, 11

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

19
SOV/6162

Trubin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I. Ya. Tarnovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, eds.

Kovka krupnykh pokovok; rezul'taty issledovaniya tekhnologicheskikh rezhimov (Production of Heavy Forgings; Results of a Study of Technological Methods). Moscow, Mashgis, 1962. 223 p. 3800 copies printed.

Reviewer: O. A. Ganago, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Dugina; Executive Ed. of Ural-Siberian Department (Mashgis): E. L. Kolosova, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel of forging shops and engineering and design offices at heavy-machinery plants, as well as for those working in scientific-research and planning organizations. It may also be useful to students at higher educational establishments.

Card 1/6

17

Production of Heavy Forgings; (Cont.)

SOV/6162

COVERAGE: The book reviews technological problems of forging large steel ingots. The effect of reduction and conditions of deformation on the quality of forgings is discussed on the basis of research work done at heavy-machinery plants of the USSR. The book offers practical suggestions on improving the quality of large forgings and reducing the amount of labor required to produce them. I. Ya. Chernikhova, V. I. Tarnovskiy, and V. P. Bakharev took part in preparing the copy for publication. There are 193 references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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3

Ch. I. Effect of Technological Parameters of Forging on the Quality of Forgings

5

Deformations and stresses during drawing and up-setting operations (Tarnovskiy, I. Ya., and V. N. Trubin)

5

Card 2/6

Production of Heavy Forgings; (Cont.)

SOV/6162

2

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Welding of internal defects during forging (Sokolov, I. G.)	45
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Production of Heavy Forgings; (Cont.)

SOV/6162

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Metals and Metallurgy

Card 6/6

DV/wb/jk
2/25/63

NEL'SEKIN, L.I.; KOSOVTSSEV, S.Ya.; KRASAVIN, A.V.

. Investigating the graphitisation of LGS ChT3 steel. Lit.proizv.
no.7:44-46 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP6013470

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/012/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Okhrimenko, Ya. M.; Nedosekin, L. L.; Faybisovich, L. L.; Troitskiy, V. P.;
Birchenko, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forging with preliminary partial cooling of ingot surface

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: metal forging, cooling, hot forging, metal deformation

ABSTRACT: The ingots produced by the present-day steel industry display as a rule various metallurgical defects such as shrinkage cavities, blowholes, internal cracks, etc. Defects of this kind persist in the forgings produced from these ingots, and their prevention can be accomplished by adjusting the regimes and sequence of the swaging, upsetting, drawing and other operations. At present there is no common consensus on the proper sequence and desirability of these operations. Recently, the Japanese investigators Mankichi Tateno and Shoichi Shikano (Closing of Internal Cavities in Heavy Forgings by Hot Free Forging (source not given)) described a new technique, based on the surface cooling of ingots to the temperature

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.73.032

ACC NR: AP6013479

of the lower forging limit and their swaging in this form, which makes it possible to concentrate deformations in the central ingot zone during the forging of large ingots. The cooled outer layers of the ingot then fulfill the role of a more rigid but yielding jacket, while the central layers of the metal, which contain the largest number of discontinuities and have higher temperatures, are effectively deformed by a special press punch, thus leading to the elimination of defects inside the large ingot. However, the Japanese investigators make no mention of the effect of preliminary slight deformation during the partial cooling of the ingot on the distribution of inclusions and the mechanical properties of the metal following the forging. To clarify this question, the present authors investigated ingots of carbon steel 20, which were partially cooled by exposing them to room temperature for 1 hr, after which the temperature difference between the surface and center of the ingot was found to reach $\sim 300^{\circ}\text{C}$. In this form of ingots were forged in a 3000-ton press with a reduction of $\sim 6-7\%$ in area, after which they were reheated at 1200°C and subjected to standard forging. Subsequent microstructural examination and mechanical tests of specimens taken from these ingots, as compared with controls, established that the forging of partially cooled ingots indeed provides better conditions for closing up internal defects in the central zone owing to the differences in the deformation resistance of the outer and inner layers of the ingot, and that preliminary deformation enhances this effect by improving the dendritic structure and bringing about a better balance between plasticity and impact strength. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Cord 2/2

~~NEBOREKIN, Roal'd Konstantinovich; KHOCHEVA, V.I., redaktor; KRYNOCH-~~
~~KIN, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.~~

[With a diploma] S attestatom srelosti. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-
pedagog. izd-vo, 1955. 114 p. (MLA 8:6)
(Technical education)

~~KHROSENKIN, Leonid Konstantinovich~~, KARLOV, A.Ya., redaktor; SADE, L.S.,
redaktor; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[They become workers] Oni stali rabochimi. Moskva, Vses.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1957. 109 p. (P.R. 10:7)
(Technical education)

NEHOUSEKIN, R.

Town on the Volga. Habcennites 45 no.8:14-15 Ag '57. (MIRA 1 0)
(Buguruslan--History) (Valentova, Anna Ivanovna.

NEDOSBKI, R.

Masha, the girl in charge of the toolroom. Rabotnitsa 35 no.9:7-8
8 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Efficiency, Industrial)

NEDOSKIN, R.

One out of seventy. Rabotnitsa 36 no.10:22-23 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Ivanovo economic region--Textile industry)

~~EDOSEKIN, R.~~

"Proletarka." Rabotnitsa 36 no.5:9 My '58.
(Kalinin--Textile workers)

(MIRA 11:5)

NEDOSHEKIN, R.

The future starts today. Rabotnitsa 36 no.11:6-7 N '58.
(MILA 12:2)

(Moscow--Bearing industry)

NEDOSEKIN, R.

Surgeon on wings. Rabotnitsa 37 no.2:14-15 P '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Kokorina, Anna Afinogenovna)

NEDOSEKIN, R.

Time beckons you forward. Izobr.1 rats. no.5:12-14 My '60.
(MIL A 14:2)
(Riga--Rubber industry--Technological innovations)

NEDOSEKIN, R.

In a small city. Isobr.i rats. no.7:40-41 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Isobretatel' i
ratsionalizator," g.TSovis, Latvyskaya SSR.
(Cesis(Latvia)—Technological innovations)

NEDOSEKIN, V.G.

SHAPIRO, S.L.; RUSINA, V.D.; CHEKUNOVA, I.I.; NEDOSEKIN, V.G.;
BIRNBAUM, K.L.

Effectiveness of anti-influenza vaccination with formaldehyde-killed vaccines with a stimulator. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9: 13-15 8 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. In Moskovskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Otktyabr'skogo rayona (glavnyy vrach Ye.R. Ivanova).

(INFLUENZA, prevention and control,

Russian mass vacc. with formaldehyde-killed vaccines with stimulator, results)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

influenza, mass vacc. in Russia with formaldehyde-killed vaccines with stimulator, results)

KHORUNZHIY, Valentin Alekseyevich; RIBAS, Yuriy Mikhaylovich;
KEDOSKOV, Svyatoslav Semenovich; BOL'SHAM, Ya.M.,
retsensent; BERSHITSKIY, M.D., red.; BOL'DYAYEV, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Explosionproof electrical equipment] Vveryvosakhchishchen-
noe elektrooborudovanie. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 319 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Electric apparatus and appliances—Safety measures)

27280

S/056/61/041/C07/001/028
B102/B205

26.2321

AUTHORS:

Borodin, A. V., Gavrin, P. P., Kovan, I. A., Patrushev, B. I.,
Nedoseyev, S. L., Rusanov, V. D., Frank-Kamenetskiy, D. A.

TITLE:

Magnetoacoustic oscillations and the instability of an
induction pinch

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,
no. 2(8), 1961, 317 - 321

TEXT: The results of experiments on a plasma pinch are presented. The experimental arrangement used is schematically shown in Fig.1. A vacuum chamber (10^{-7} mm Hg, 450 - 500°C) made of quartz served as discharge space. Most experiments were performed in air (10^{-1} - 10^{-2} mm Hg), and some of them in hydrogen, argon, xenon, and helium (10^{-1} - 10^{-3} mm Hg). The magnetic field was generated by a homogeneous turn with an inductance of 30 cm, and a 200-kw h-f generator was used for pre-ionization. The

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Magnetoacoustic oscillations and...

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behaviour of the discharge was studied with the aid of a quick-acting photorecorder, type COP-2M (SPR - 2M), and a magnetic probe. The directions of photographing are indicated in Fig.1. Pictures taken in the axial direction show that the incandescence of the gas in the first semiperiod appears in the form of an annular tube. This indicates that the radial oscillations originate from the cold plasma contained in the incandescing tube. Pictures were taken in intervals of $0.3 \mu\text{sec}$. The first pinch is attributed to the formation of a relatively weak shock wave. In air with a pressure of $8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mm Hg}$, the shock wave has a velocity of $2.3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm/sec}$ and a front width of $\sim 0.7 \text{ cm}$. The discontinuity of the magnetic field at the axis is explained by collisions of strong shock waves. The radial oscillations are ascribed to magnetoacoustic oscillations of the plasma column. The boundary conditions prevailing in this case are analyzed in the following. The analysis is complicated by the fact that the plasma column is copper-shielded. The authors discuss two limiting cases, one of which is based on the assumption that the plasma oscillates as if it were completely enclosed by a copper shield. This assumption was found to be correct. The boundary condition $J_1(kR) = 0$, where $kR = \mu = 1.54, 3.5, \dots$

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(J - Bessel function), is satisfied here. Using results of Frank-Kamenetskiy the authors obtain the following relation for the frequency of magnetoacoustic oscillations: $f = \frac{H_0}{2\pi R \sqrt{4\pi M(n_0 + n_1)}}$, where M is the ion mass, n_1 is the ion concentration, and n_0 is the concentration of neutral particles. A comparison between experimental and theoretical results obtained for H_2 , N_2 , and Ar shows that: 1) the dependence of the eigenfrequency on the gas mass is in good agreement with theory; 2) the agreement between the theoretical and experimental absolute values of the frequencies is worse, since many important facts have not been considered. Conclusions: Rapid transverse contraction of plasma results in the occurrence of free magnetoacoustic oscillations of the plasma column, which are damped in time. At the instant of maximum contraction of the annular tube of the plasma, "tongues" protruding along the field are ejected (inertial instability). The excitation of oscillations may be attributed to the rapid contraction of the annular tube without a field. The contraction is caused by shock waves. The tube is formed by the mixing of

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Magnetoacoustic oscillations and...

S/056/61/041/002/001/028
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the fields inside and outside the plasma, which have opposite directions. Ye. K. Zavoytskiy is thanked for his interest in the work, and L. I. Rudakov for discussions. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1961

Legend to Fig.1: 1) 50-kv rectifier; 2) capacitor bank (27 μ f, 50 kv); 3) gap in the turn for photographing; 4) turn for generating the magnetic field; 5) quartz vacuum chamber; 6) and 8) h-f generator; 7) magnetic probe; 9) starter; a) to pump; b) to oscilloscope; c) directions of photographing.

Card 4/5

NEDOSEYEVA, A.K.

SUKACHEV, V.M., akademik; ~~NEDOSEYEVA, A.K.~~

Change in the vegetation during the Riss-Wurmian stage of the
interglacial epoch. Dokl. AN SSSR 94 no.6:1171-1174 P '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

(Paleobotany)

3(5), 17(4)

SOV/20-125-2-44/64

AUTHORS:

Sukachev, V. N., Academician, Gorlova, R. N., Nedoseyeva, A.K.,
Metel'tseva, Ye. P.

TITLE:

On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central
Russian Plain (O rastitel'nosti periglyatsial'nykh zhen tsen-
tral'noy chasti Russkoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 333-336
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Russkaya (Russian) Plain is generally supposed to have
been covered with ice crusts of various size several times
during the Pleistocene. Each of these glaciations probably
was divided into periglacial regions of different width,
which were unequally located in addition. Scientists hold
different views concerning these regions. In the aforesaid
region no remains of tundra flora have been found yet in
anthropogenetic deposits, apart from *Betula nana* L., which
even now is being found here and there within this region.
But remains of typical tundra plants were found in various
places of the Baltic countries and west Siberia. The more
interesting is the finding of tundra plant remains (in addition
to some others) in the above-mentioned sediments in the

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On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

surroundings of Moscow (9-10 km westward in the wall of a gravel pit between the town of Rub'ovo and the village of Myakinino). The local peat deposit now is almost completely exploited. 3-4 years ago, there were found unspecified bones of a mammoth or *Trogontherium* here. On the basis of our observations, publications (Refs 1, 2) and data furnished by A. I. Moskvitin and V. V. Popov the authors reconstructed the geological structure of the region mentioned. The flood area and three terraces of the Moskva River above the former are distinctly marked. The formation of the third terrace, in the sediments of which (lower part) the known Trilinskoye interglacial deposit is located, must be assigned to the Kalininskoye glaciation. This terrace was washed out in the interstadial of the latter. Their sediments are characterized by fossil phenomena of freezing (Fig 1), (Refs 4-6). Plant remains were found primarily in the first terrace. Table 1 gives some spore-pollen analyses. Many leaflets of *Salix herbacea* L. and *S. polaris* W. (Fig 3), a scale of *Betula cf. tortuosa* Ldb., "pod flaps" of *Draba cf. incana* L. and *Alyssum* sp. were found on the base of the sediments of the first terrace. The pollen remains (Table 1) are in no pro-

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On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

portion to that of the macroscopic plant remains mentioned, which may be explained only by redeposition due to water. It may be concluded therefrom that there was no coherent cover of grass or dwarf bushes, not to speak of a considerable peat layer. There was no Sphagnum shell. Considerable differences in higher places did not permit the formation of freezing phenomena. Soil was lacking almost completely. Ephedra, Chenopodiaceae and Artemisia were found there. Woods were scarcely spread, in which firs ("lower fir region") predominated, i.e. not *Picea excelsa*, but *P. obovata* (cones were found, Fig 2), plenty of pines (*Pinus*) and birches (*Betula*). Alders were scarcely distributed (probably *Alnus fruticosa* D.C. or *A. viridis* L.). There was a cold climate. The aforesaid flora (firs) rapidly disappeared. The woods then consisted of pines and birches. Ferns (*Asplenaceae* and *Aspidiaceae*) were subsequently widespread. The spore-pollen spectrum is a typical feature of the early Holocene (boreal period). The authors could not explain the causes of simultaneous occurrence of hygrophytic firs and xerophytic *Chenopodiaceae*, *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*, of xerophytic pines and birches, in addition to hygrophytic ferns, in the early Holocene. *Picea excelsa*

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On the Vegetation of the Periglacial Regions of the Central Russian Plain

occurs there after the disappearance of *P. obovata* (Ref 21).

There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 17 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut less Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Forestry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1958

Card 4/4

GORLOVA, R.N.; METEL'TSEVA, Ye.P.; NEDOSEYEVA, A.K.; SUKACHEV, V.N.

Interglacial sediments with fossil flora found near Tutayev
on the Volga River. Biol. MOIP. Otd. biol. 67 no.1:59-82 Ja-F
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

(TUTAYEV REGION—PALEOBOTANY, STRATIGRAPHIC)

SHKACHEV, V.N.; GORLOVA, R.N.; PAVELISEVA, I.O.; ~~NEKOLAZOVA, M.I.~~
CHIZHIKOV, N.V. (deceased)

New data on the Interplanetary Cloud in the vicinity of Earth
Radian, Univ. Calif., San Diego, La Jolla, California

NEDOSHIVIN, A.I., insh.

Selecting a type of waste-heat and auxiliary boilers for series-produced river craft. Trudy LIVT no.35:30-37 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

NEPOSHTIVIM K.N., inzhener.

High-grade industrial discipline guarantees success. Besop.truda
v prom. 1 no.8:36-37 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Upravleniye Chelyabinskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora SSSR.
(Industrial safety)

FEDOROVA, V.M. (Leningrad); NEDOSHIVIN, O.A. (Leningrad)

Selection of a formula for the speed of sound in the mass
mechanized processing of materials of deep-sea hydrologic
observations. Okeanologiya 5 no.2:359-363 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

NEDOSHIVIN, Yu. N.

USSR.

STEEL. Resistance of some steels to brittle fracture. V. R. Rozsa and Yu. N. Nedoshivin. Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 1968, No. 1, 122-124, 12 fig., 1 tab., 20 refs. Tests were made on polycrystalline specimens subjected to static and dynamic loading. The load necessary to produce cracks in steel was measured. Cracks were observed not only on the surface, but also in the mass of the material. The results are discussed from the viewpoint of relaxation processes and elastic stresses. 200000

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 RPT(c)/RMT(1)/RHS
 AFMTC/ASD
 Pr-4
 8/0076/63/037/008/1162/1164

Author: **W. I. Kostomarov**

Q11: Electronic paramagnetic resonance in chemically carbonised materials

Source: A. M. S. Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1963, 1160-1164

work, heat, transport, thermal conduction, spin-glass relaxation, electron

Abstract: The spin-centers localized in the structure of products obtained by chemical carbonization (with sulfuric acid) of chemically carbonized dextrose differ from those of thermally carbonized dextrose products. "Integration" of the first derived absorption curves was used; the spin-relaxation time was determined by the progressive saturation method with improvements by A. A. Mamedov; work was done at room and at liquid nitrogen temperatures. The greater spin-screen relaxation time, characteristic of the spin-centers discovered, was decreased by the presence of oxygen, which reduced the saturation, part of the spin-spin bond energy being transmitted to the O. The observed

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1-2073-63

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Comparison of electron paramagnetic resonance may be used for evaluating
relaxation times in the 10 μ sec to 10 μ sec range. Orig.
Art. No. 4-12-63.

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LEKHOVICH, V. M.; KASATKIN, V. I.; MEDVEDEV, M. N.; FINKELSTEIN, I. I.

"Elektroenzimskaya i fizicheskaya interaktsiya pri katalize."

report submitted to 1st European Regional Conf., Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 14 Aug-1 Sep 66.

L 8900-55 EPI(1)/EPA(s)-2/EMU(k)/EWT(m)/EMP(j)/T Pa-6/Pc-4/Pt-10 ESD(dp)/
ASD(s)-5/ESD(t)/APW/RAEM(t) AT/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045633

8/0020/64/158/002/0389/0392

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, Yu. P.; Blagov, A. M.; Asseyev, Yu. G.;
Kasatochkin, V. I.; Korshak, V. V. (Corresponding
member AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the properties and structure of carbyne

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 389-392

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, dehydro-
chlorination, polyacetylene

ABSTRACT: Polymers containing conjugated polyne groups in the back-
bone have been studied by IR and EPR spectroscopy. The polymer sam-
ples were prepared by dehydrochlorination of poly(vinylidene chlo-
ride): 1) with sodium amide in liquid ammonia; 2) with sodium amide
in tetrahydrofuran; 3) as in (2), but with further treatment with
sodium methylate in boiling methanol; and 4) with fusion with sodium
metal. IR spectra of the samples were recorded and compared with
those of polyynes prepared by oxidative polycondensation of acetylene.
In all cases except that of sodium fusion, absorption bands corres-

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ACCESSION NR: AF4045633

pending to the C-H bond were found. It was concluded that poly(vinylidene chloride) dehydrochlorination is a suitable preparative method for polyyne or, at least, for fragments thereof. All of the samples gave a narrow EPR signal, with a g-factor close to that of a free electron and a line width of 5-9 G; the unpaired electron concentration rose with the degree of dehydrochlorination. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy. Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Apr64

ATD PRESS: 3109

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT,SS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 41692-65 EAG(j)/EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EPR(o)/EWP(1)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Po-4/
Pr-4/Fa-4 WW/RM/WH S/0076/65/039/003/0684/0687
ACCESSION NR: AP5008912

AUTHOR: Kasatochkin, V. I. (Moscow); Negodilov, Yu. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Electron spin resonance in graphitizing and nongraphitizing carbon

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1965, 684-687

TOPIC TAGS: graphite, aromatic carbon, carbon ESR spectrum, electron spin resonance, thermal black, polyvinylchloride, unpaired electron, carbonization, graphitization

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the intensity and width of the ESR line in samples of thermal black and chlorinated polyvinylchloride as a function of the temperatures of their thermal treatment. An RE-1301 microwave spectrograph with a proton detector was employed for the ESR measurements. In the case of homogeneously graphitizing carbon (exemplified by thermal black), there are two regions of change in the concentration of unpaired electrons and in the ESR line width in relation to the temperature of the thermal treatment; these regions correspond to two stages of structural changes, high-temperature carbonization ($T_{cr} < 1750^{\circ}\text{C}$) and homogeneous crystallization ($T_{cr} < 1950^{\circ}\text{C}$). In the case of nongraphitizing carbon from chlorinated polyvinylchloride, there is a single region of change in unpaired electron

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ACCESSION NR: APJ008912

concentration and ESR line width up to a treatment temperature of 2500C. The initial stage of homogeneous crystallization of carbon is associated with the rupture of side chains, which hinder the azimuthal orientation of the layers of aromatic carbon into the crystal lattice of graphite. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Moscow institute of fossil fuels)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT

NO KEY SOV: 00?

OTHER: 016

Card

2/2

AGRANENKO, V.A., IAGUTIN, N.M., NERISHEVICH, E.V.

Hemorrhages in transfusion complications and exchange transfusion
of blood. (robi. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no. 44-49 My '64.

MPB, 1964

1. Otdeleniye p'st'ranafuzionnykh oslozhneniy i gemotizirizatsii
(zav. V.A. Agranenko). "Entsa. in go. ordena Lenina institut
gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (izr.-dokent E.Ye. Kiselev,
Moskva.

NEDUCHIVINA, F.V.

Bromsulphalein method in the functional test of the liver.

Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.3:82-83 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.- deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) i Sentral'nogo ordena Lenina
instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir.-dokt. A.Ye.
Kiselev), Moskva.

VERTMAN, A. A., GRIGOROV, M. V. K., NEZIMOV, N. A., SAMARIN, A. M.

Transsection region of the inner carbon system for a
Zr₀Hf_{0.87}Ni_{0.13} alloy. Toki. AN USSR 154 no. 1.196-1.14
N¹⁶. (MIRA)

1. Institutul de Cercetări în Aeronautică și Spațiu Cosmic
AN IȘP (în continuare)

NEDOSHIVINA, L. V.

ROZANOVA, T.N.; NEDOSHIVINA, L.V.; NIKONOV, I.S.

**All-Union State Standard for printing paper. Dun. prom. 32 no.7:13
Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)**

- 1. Leningradskaya tipografiya "Pechatnyy Dvor."
(Paper--Standards)**

CHEBOTAROVA, N.S.; MELDOSHINA, M.A.; STOLYAROVA, T.I.

New sections with Moscow-Valday (Mikulino) interglacial sediments
on the Bol'shaya Dubenka River near Sosnovka, Kalinin Province.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.1:124-127 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Geologicheskoye upravleniye Tsentral'-
nykh rayonov.

(Dubenka Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)
, (Moraines)

TRACHEV, S. B.; NODOSHIVINA, N. I.

Tissue therapy. Med. sestra, Moskva no. 12:16-18 Dec. 1951.

(CIAML 21:3)

1. Trachev is a Candidate Medical Sciences and Nodoshivina is a senior operating nurse (Moscow).

NEDOSHIVINA, R.V.; KORYAKINA, I.K.

Study of the functional state of the kidneys and toxic properties of animal sera following a repeated thermal trauma. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. no. 2:79-81 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

NEDOSHIVINA, R.V.

Effect of immunotherapy on the functional state of the kidneys
in dogs with thermal burns. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9
no.9:44-48 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Fedorov) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina
instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dokent
A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva).

AGRANENKO, V.A.; NEDOSHIVINA, R.V.; ROZANOVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Experimental research on kidney function in acute renal insufficiency caused by transfusion of incompatible blood. *Arkh. nat. med. nauk* - 51 '64. (1964 18:11)

1. Pochechnyy tsentr (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.A.Agranenko) i patologo-anatomicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. N.M.Nemenko) Tsentral'nogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. Submitted December 27, 1962.

KIBEL', I.A., red ; GANDIN, L.S., doktor fiz. mat. nauk, red.;
NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.

[Transactions of the Symposium on Numerical Methods of
Weather Forecasting, Moscow, 1963; Trudy Simpoziuma po
chislennym metodam prognoza pogody. Leningrad, Gidro-
meteoizdat, 1964. 234 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Simpozium po chislennym metodam prognoza pogody, Moscow,
1963.

PONYAVIN, Ivan Dmitriyevich, YEGOROV, N.I., otv. red.;
NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.

[Tsunamis (destructive waves, volny tsunami) razrushitel'-
nye volny). Leningrad, G.rometizdat, 1966. 108 p.
11.6.18.12]

CHERNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.; PASTUKHOVA, N.N.; BOYNEVICH, A.G.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.E.;
AUNIN'SH, E.A.; SIMONOV, A.I., red.; NEDOSHEVINA, T.G., red.

[Hydrochemical regime of the Baltic Sea] Gidrokhimicheski
rezhim Baltiiskogo moria. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965.
167 p. (MIRA 38:1)

ME DOSHIVKIN, D.A.,

Improve the design of spring anticreepers. Put' i put. khos. no. 7:
45 JI '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Brigadir puti, stantsiya Voroshba.
(Railroads--Raile)

NEDOSHIKIN, M.F.

When will the new directives appear? Put' i put.khos.no.12:45
D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii, stantsiya Belev Moskovsko-Kiyevskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

REZNIK, B.Ye.; SKARRE, O.K.; GRECHANOVSKIY, V.P.; DLUGACH, R.Ye.;
Prinimali uchastiy: ~~NEDOSHOPA~~, G.N.; SEREBRO, V.D.;
OVDIYENKO, A.N.; GUBENKO, R.V.

Phototurbidimetric and radiometric methods for the determina-
tion of sulfates in pure iron oxide. Khim. prom. no.5:381-
384, My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Reznik,
Skarre, Grechanovskiy, Dlugach).

PIKOVA, A.V.; KOROSTELEVA, M.M.; GALIVETS, I.I.; BYTAPOV, K.Y.;
MUKOSHOP, G.N.

Increasing the concentration of nitrogen oxide in coke-oven
gas during aqueous purification. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:141-
151 O '65. (MIRA 19 11)

.. Dnepropetrovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khim. i
mikrobiologii i gilyeny i Dneprozherzhinskij azotodokovy.

NEDOSPASOV, A. V.

USSR/Physics - Sound of Rotation

Apr 52

"Theory of Sound of Rotation," A.V. Nedospasov,
Chair of Theoretical Phys, Moscow State U imeni
Lomonosov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 4, pp 579-584

Analyzes the accuracy of the assumptions usually
applied in computations of the sound of air pro-
pellers on a simple example of a rotating sphere.
Indebted to D.I. Blokhintsev. Received 15 Sep 49.

216706_____

LOMONOSOVA, L.S., inshener; KEDOSPASOV, A.V., inshener; NOVIK, A.Ye.,
inshener.

Effect of admixtures of molecular gases on the radiation of
fluorescent lamps. Svetotekhnika 2 no.3:14-15 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.
(Fluorescent lamps)

USSR/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gas-Discharge Apparatus

B-7

Abs Jour : Fiz Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, N 7101

Author : Nodoprasov, V.

Title : Theory of the Low Voltage Arc Region

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1957, 26, No 6, 1202-1207

Abstract : A diffusion theory is given for the cathode layer under the assumption that the ionization in the cathode region of a low-voltage arc takes place principally on the axis of the discharge, and also that the plasma is quasi-neutral. Formulas are obtained for the distribution of the field and of the potential in the cathode region, and also to later in its dimensions. The calculation data are in satisfactory agreement with the corresponding values obtained experimentally. The author indicates that it is possible to develop a similar theory for the description of a stratified positive column. Bibliography, 8 titles.

Cord : 1/1

AUTHOR: Nedospasov, A.V. and Torgonenko, K.Ye.

109-4-15/20

TITLE: The Region of Low-voltage Arc in Inert Gases. (Oblast' niskovoltznoy dugi v inertnykh gazakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.2, No.4, pp. 494 - 501 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In an earlier work [Ref. 1] one of the authors attempted to give the theory of the low-voltage of low-pressure arc discharges. The resulting formulae were not very accurate and did not always agree with the available experimental data (e.g. see Ref.3). A new formula for the electric charge distribution in the low-voltage region of a cylindrical tube of radius r_0 is therefore proposed; the charge density as a function of radial and axial distances (r and z) is in the form:

$$n(r, z) = \dots \quad (5)$$

where μ_a satisfies the transcendental equation:

$$\mu J_1(\mu) = \dots \quad (6)$$

in which U_p and U_e are the temperatures of ions and electrons (expressed in electron-volts), λ_p is the mean free path of

Card 1/3 the ions and c is a dimensionless quantity which can be

used in measuring the diffusion current at the walls.

Length of the low-voltage arc was measured in Kr, Ar, Ne and Ar + Hg as a function of pressure p at a current of 0.3 A

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The Region of Low-voltage Arc in Inert Gases.

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$$D = \frac{r_0}{a} \ln \frac{A}{p} \quad (10)$$

where a and A are constants. Density of the ion current diffusing to the walls was measured as a function of the distance from the cathode for gas pressures ranging from 2 to 10 mm Hg (Figs. 5 and 7). An experimental curve of the cathode-fall of potential as a function of pressure was also taken (Fig. 8). The theory and the experimental data given in this article are only very loosely related.

There are 8 figures and 7 references, of which 6 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Electric Bulb Plant
(Moskovskiy Elektrolampovyy Zavod)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

THE STASOV, A. V., "The History of the Soviet Union" (Moscow, 1971), p. 100. (The text is in Russian and is a translation of the original Russian text.)

and Order of Labor and Order of the Patriotic War (A. V. Stasov, A. V. Stasov).

120-00-10 (KL, 22-10, 2)

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■ NEDOSPASOV, A. V.

"The Nature of Striae in a Positive Column.

paper presented at Second All-Union Conference on Gaseous Electronics, Moscow,
2-6 Oct '58.

Ne 100 p. 100 A.V.

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Other Publications

Scientific and Technical Publications
 1. **Scientific and Technical Publications** (Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956, Vol. 2; Atomic Spectroscopy) (Moscow: Nauka Press, 1956, 348 p., 300 copies printed).
 2. **Scientific and Technical Publications** (Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956, Vol. 2; Atomic Spectroscopy) (Moscow: Nauka Press, 1956, 348 p., 300 copies printed).

Additional Publishing Agency: Academic Press, 1956. Scientific and Technical Publications.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Moscow, U.S.S.R.);
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 Klimovskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
 M.Ye. S.L. Gerasimov, Tech. Sci. V.V. Kuznetsov.

Purpose: This book is intended for scientists and researchers in the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel using spectrum analysis in various industries.

Contents: This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by members of scientific and technical institutes and include extensive bibliographies of Soviet and other sources. The studies cover many phases of spectroscopy: spectra of rare earths, electromagnetic radiation, physicochemical methods for controlling uranium production, physics and technology of gas discharge, optical and spectroscopy, abnormal dispersion in metal vapors, spectroscopy and the combustion theory, spectrum analysis of ores and minerals, photographic methods for quantitative spectrum analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables, and tables of spectral lines, spark spectrographic analysis, statistical study of variation in the parameters of emission spectra, determination of traces of metals, spectroscopy in metallurgy, the chemical analysis of alloys, and principles and practice of spectrochemical analysis.

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Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.)
 Sholov, L.S., and A. Kostin. Studying the Photometric Characterization of Photon Counters 195

Shil'tsev, A.A., V.A. Gerasimov, A.Ye. Elizarov, and V.A. Pavlovskiy. Certain Changes in the Design of the Spectrometer Recording System for the Purpose of Resolving the Isotope Shift in the Lithium Resonance Line 195

Sholov, A.S. Flame Spectrophotometer 197

Podolskiy, I.V., and A.S. Gerasimov. Radiation from the Excitation of a Wire Under Water 199

Klimovskiy, L.S., A.Ye. Klimovskiy, and A.Ye. Kostin. Effect of Molecular Gas Molecules on Low-pressure Mercury Discharge Radiation 201

Podolskiy, I.V., and L.S. Gerasimov. Concrete Mirror Installation for Studying Absorption in Light Sources 204

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LOMONOSOVA, L.S.; MEDOSPASOV, A.V.; NOVIK, A.Ye.

Effect of admixtures of molecular gases on the radiation of a
low-pressure mercury vapor discharge. *Vys. sbor.* no.4:201-204
'58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Gases, Rare)

(Mercury--Spectra)

NEDESPASOV, A. V.

AUTHOR: Nedespasov, A. V.,

TITLE: On Strata in Inert Gases (k v o r o n a s t r a t a v v i d n o m i n e r t n y m g a z a m)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1968, Vol. 34, No. 1, p. 112-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present work confirms theoretically the concept expressed earlier by B.N. Aljarfel'd (ref.1) on the physical nature of strata in inert gases. A solution is found for the plasma - ionized. A method of computation is suggested without linearization of the plasma equations. The distribution of the concentration of the electrons and the distribution of the electric longitudinal field is found. The formula for the periodicity (1.174) of the strata is derived. The experimental results of Stewart (ref.2) on the strata moving in argon served as basic data. Finally, two formulae for the product of strata frequency and valve radius and for strata frequency are obtained. Both express the dependence found by Papp (ref.12). The author carried out the measurements of the strata characteristic in argon at different pressure with the cooperation of V.R. Kozhman. A detailed report on these measurements will be given in a separate work. The dependence of f_{st} on r_0 found here is in entire quantitative accordance with the results of Papp. f_{st} - strata frequency, r_0 - valve radius. 12 words

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On Strata in Inert Gases.

discussed with N.N. Kiparevich and A.A. Ginzburg.
There are 1 figure, and 15 references, 5 of which are in Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for the Protection of Electrodynamics (Moscow
electrodynamics, 1967)

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1967

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AUTHOR: Medospasov, A. V.

SOV/56-34-5-50/61

TITLE: On the Problem of the Ambipolar Diffusion in a Magnetic Field (K voprosu ob ambipolyarnoy diffuzii v magnitnom pole)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 5, pp. 1338 - 1339 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main characteristics of the low-voltage arc-over are determined by the ambipolar diffusion from the domain of the cathode spot into a radial and also into an axial direction. If the domain of the low-voltage arc-over is brought into a homogeneous longitudinal magnetic field with the field strength H , then the distribution of the electron concentration of the current on the wall and also the dimensions of the domain of the low-voltage arc-over vary in dependence upon the ratio $D_{||}/D_{\perp}$ of the components parallel and vertical to the magnetic field. This makes it possible to determine the magnitude of this ratio at different values of H . The ion current on the wall in particular varies in a certain interval of the values z according to the law

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On the Problem of the Ambipolar Diffusion in a Magnetic Field SOV/56-34-5-50/61

$$j_{\perp} = c \exp\left(-\frac{1}{r_0} \frac{z}{D_{\perp}}\right) \quad \text{where } r_0 \text{ denotes the radius of the}$$

tube, z - the coordinate on the axis of the tube, and λ_1 the eigenvalue of the boundary problem, which can be determined from the measurements in the case of $H = 0$. In collaboration with G. I. Pankova the author determined the distributions of the ion current density on the wall in the domain of the low-voltage arc-over for different values of H . The method of measurement was analogous to the method described by the author in a previous paper (Ref 2). The general picture of this new distribution is illustrated in a diagram which is drawn for an argon pressure of 0,7 torr. The electrons proceed in diffusing along the axis because the diffusion to the walls is decelerated in the magnetic field. On this occasion $j_{\perp}$ increases in the magnetic field at a certain distance from the cathode. A second diagram illustrates the change of $D_{\perp}/D_{\parallel}$ and this diagram perfectly agrees with the corresponding classical formula. This method as compared to the methods

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